1. The Fallacy of Modern Calendar Years: Revisionists argue that translating Sanskrit time units as 365-day Gregorian years is a fundamental error because the ancient Vedic system was based on astronomical cycles (*Kala*), not solar days; they claim that terms like *Varsha* or *Sharad* (Autumns) often referred to Jovian cycles (12-year periods of Jupiter) or specific planetary alignments, meaning that the "36 years" mentioned by Ganguli and Dutt after the war could actually represent 432 or even thousands of human years. **2. Biological Longevity in the Dwapara Yuga:** Since the texts state that humans in the Dwapara Yuga lived for 1,000 years, revisionists like Nilesh Oak suggest that the 36-year period is a "compression" of a much longer era of prosperity; they argue that if the protagonists were genetically superior, a 36-year reign would be insignificantly short (like 2-3 years for us), and thus the actual time passed until their departure must have spanned several centuries to allow for the described cultural and geological shifts. **3. The Geological Sinking of Dwaraka:** The sinking of Krishna's capital is viewed not as a myth but as a geo-physical event linked to the end of the Ice Age; by placing the war around 5561 BCE, revisionists align the "36 years later" destruction with the rise in global sea levels, arguing that the conventional 3102 BCE date is a later mathematical construct that fails to match the actual archaeological and oceanographic evidence found in the Gulf of Khambhat.
4. Bhishma's Extreme Age: Revisionists use the Puranic genealogies to claim he was a "relic" of a previous era, potentially living for several thousands of years; they point to his *Iccha Mrityu* (self-willed death) and his ability to survive on a bed of arrows for 92 days as proof of a superior biology that belongs to a timeline tens of thousands of years old. **5. Critique of 19th Century Translators:** Scholars like Ganguli and Dutt are criticized for "sanitizing" the epic to make it palatable to Western academic standards of the Victorian era; revisionists believe these translators ignored the "Divine Year" (1:360 ratio) conversion intentionally to avoid the epic being dismissed as pure mythology, thereby "shrinking" a history that actually spans over 10,000 years into a mere five millennia. **6. The Saraswati River Evidence:** A critical addition is the hydrological data regarding the Saraswati River; revisionists point out that the Mahabharata describes the river as "dying" or disappearing into the desert. Geological evidence shows the river was perennial and mighty until roughly 6000–5000 BCE. If the war occurred in 3102 BCE, the river would have already been largely dry, contradicting the eyewitness descriptions in the text.
7. The Precession of Equinoxes: Revisionists utilize the "Arundhati-Vasistha" observation mentioned in the Bhishma Parva. In modern times, the star Vasistha precedes Arundhati, but astronomical calculations show that from 11091 BCE to 4508 BCE, Arundhati walked *ahead* of

Vasistha. This specific astronomical detail, which Ganguli translated but couldn't explain, places the war strictly within a window thousands of years older than the mainstream timeline.